REMARKS

Claims 1-9, 11-31, 33-50, and 52-88 are pending in this application, with claims 1, 23, 42, 52, and 64 being independent. Claims 10, 32, and 51 have been cancelled. Claims 52 and 64 have been amended. Claims 76-88 have been added. Support for the present amendments may be found in the application at, for example, page 26, lines 21-27 and FIGS. 11-14.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-9, 11-19, 21, 23-31, 33-37, 39, 41-50, 52-60, 62, 64-72, and 74 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being anticipated by Lemay et al. "Teach Yourself Java 2 in 21 Days" ("Lemay"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 1 recites a computer-implemented method of protecting content. The method includes presenting an indicator that differs from the content and indicates a presence of the content and preventing a user from perceiving the content while the indicator is being presented. The method also includes receiving a request from the user to access the content and enabling the user to perceive the content based on the request received from the user. The method also includes preventing the user from capturing the content and preventing a perception of the content at the indicator whenever the user attempts to capture the content.

To illustrate, a non-limiting example in the specification, at page 26, lines 21-27 and FIG. 11, describes that a user can view the image 1110 by clicking and holding the mouse button with the cursor 1106 on the display area 1108. While the mouse button is pressed, the image 1110 is displayed but other browser functions are unavailable. For instance, while pressing the mouse button, a user is unable to print or save the webpage 1102 by accessing the File menu 1112. Accordingly, the user is unable to use the File save or print features of the browser to capture the image 1110 because the only time that the File save operation is available to the user is when the mouse button is released and the image has disappeared.

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 because Lemay fails to describe or suggest at least "preventing a user from perceiving the content while the indicator is being presented" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1.

The Office Action asserts that Lemay, at pages 268-291, anticipates claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Lemay, at page 268-291, describes building a simple user interface for

applets. Lemay at page 268. In particular, Lemay describes building a choice list or a pull-down list, enabling the user to pick a single item from the choice list or the pull-down list. Lemay at page 279. The Office Action asserts that the choice list anticipates claim 1. Specifically, the Office Action seems to equate the "down arrow" of the choice list to the "indicator" of claim 1 and the "list" to the "content" of claim 1. Office Action at page 4, lines 3-12, and at page 5, lines 7 and 11 (stating "the choice list [Fig. 11.7 or 11.8] is an indicator that differs from the content when the [down arrow] is selected...when the down arrow is selected, and the list is viewable, the print command on a user's browser cannot be selected nor can the right mouse button engage to print the screen as these objects do not have the focus.").

Assuming, *arguendo*, the Office Action characterization of Lemay is correct, Lemay still fails to show all features of claim 1. Specifically, Lemay in this section fails to describe or suggest at least "preventing a user from perceiving the content while the indicator is being presented" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1. Applicant respectfully asserts that the down arrow of the choice list described in Lemay is present at all times regardless of whether the user perceives the content (e.g., the list) of the choice list. That is when the down arrow is selected both the list and the down arrow are viewable.

Accordingly, Lemay fails to describe or suggest "preventing a user from perceiving the content while the indicator is being presented" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1. Claims 23, 42, 52, and 64 recite features similar to that of claim 1 and are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons described above with respect to claim 1.

For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 23, 42, 52, and 64 along with their dependent claims.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-3, 8, 9, 11-17, 21, 23-25, 30, 31, 33-35, 39, 41-44, 49, 50, 52-60, 62, 64-72 and 74 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,032,150 ("Nguyen") in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,587,843 ("Gelfer").

Applicant respectfully asserts that Nguyen and Gelfer, either alone or in combination, fail to remedy the failure of Lemay to describe or suggest at least "preventing a user from perceiving

the content <u>while the indicator is being presented</u>" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1 and similarly recited in claims 23, 42, 52, and 64.

Nguyen teaches a system that presents information in a web document 121 using a program applet 124 to restrict copying of the web document 121. Abstract. In Nguyen's system, the program applet 124 is invoked when a user selects a second region 122 in an attempt to select a first region 122 that includes a graphical element 123, which is presented to the user as part of the web document 121. Col. 3, lines 12-24, and FIG. 1. Neither the program applet 124 nor the first and second regions are indicators to be presented within the graphical element 123. As such, Nguyen does not describe or suggest a indicator and certainly does not describe or suggest "<u>preventing</u> a user from perceiving the content <u>while the indicator is being presented</u>" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1 and similarly recited in claims 23, 42, 52, and 64.

The Office Action asserts that column 3, lines 31-33, and element 122 in FIG. 1 of Nguyen teach the above recited feature of claim 1. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Nguyen, in column 3, lines 31-33, merely states that, upon execution of the program applet 124, the graphical element 123 is presented in <u>further detail</u>. As such, in Nguyen's system, the graphical element is displayed to the user and only when the user attempts to select the graphical element in the first region, the second region (thus the program applet 124) is instead selected to provide the user with further information. Col. 3, lines 17-21, and FIG. 1.

Accordingly, Nguyen fails to describe or suggest at least "<u>preventing</u> a user from perceiving the content <u>while the indicator is being presented</u>" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1. Claims 23, 42, 52, and 64 recite features similar to that of claim 1 and are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons described above with respect to claim 1 and similarly recited in claims 23, 42, 52, and 64.

Gelfer does not remedy the failure of Nguyen to describe or suggest at least "<u>preventing</u> a user from perceiving the content <u>while the indicator is being presented</u>" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1. As a preliminary matter, Applicant notes that the Office Action only relies on Gelfer to illustrate another feature of claim 1 that the Office Action concedes is not taught by Nguyen. Applicant does not acquiesce that Gelfer teaches the feature upon which Gelfer is relied. Nor does Applicant acquiesce to the presence of any motivation to combine Gelfer with Lemay. For the sake of simplicity, however, Applicant focuses on the absence of the proposed

combination to teach or suggest the above recited feature for which the Office Action relied upon Nguyen.

Gelfer is not relied upon to teach the above-noted feature, nor does Gelfer contemplate the above-note feature. Specifically, Gelfer relates to a "method for improving the security of postage meter machines in the transfer of credit." Title. The Gelfer's method includes a security flag that is necessary for the meter machine operation. Abstract. The security flag is erased if an unauthorized action is detected and the meter machine shuts down. Abstract. As such, Gelfer generally relates to improving the security of postage meter machines by operating a security flag and fails to describe or suggest at least "preventing a user from perceiving the content while the indicator is being presented" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1.

Accordingly, Nguyen and Gelfer, either alone or in combination, fail to describe or suggest "preventing a user from perceiving the content while the indicator is being presented" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 1 and similarly recited in independent claim 23, 42, 52, and 64.

For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 23, 42, 52, and 64 along with their dependent claims.

Claims 4-7, 18-20, 26-29, 36-38, 45-48, 61, and 73 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen in view of Gelfer, and further in view of Lemay.

Applicant respectfully asserts that Nguyen, Gelfer, and Lemay, either alone or in combination, fail to describe or suggest the subject matter of independent claims 1, 23, 52, and 64. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 4-7, 18-20, 26-29, 36-38, 45-48, 61, and 73.

Claim 4 in and of itself is believed to be allowable for the following additional reasons. Claim 4 recites "the indicator comprises text that presents the user with instructions for operating an input device to perceive the content when a graphical interface tool is positioned over the indicator." The Office Action asserts that one of the features taught by Lemay includes "adding labels to an applet that instructs a user to actuate an action using a graphical interface tool." Office Action at page 13, lines 18-20. Thus, the Office Action concludes that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply this teaching of Lemay to the invention

disclosed by Nguyen, since it is desirous for the applet to be both user and programmer friendly. Office Action at page 14, lines 1-5.

Applicant respectfully asserts that Lemay does not provide any motivation to modify the applet of Nguyen to include text. In particular, there is no suggestion in Lemay or in any of the other cited references that such a Java applet has graphics that can be used to indicate the presence of content that is different from the Java applet graphics. While Lemay suggests the use of visible labels and buttons in the applet, there is no suggestion that Lemay's visible labels and buttons could be used to indicate the presence of content that is different from the labels and buttons, where that content is somehow being protected.

For at least these reasons, and the reasons described above with respect to claim 1, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 4. Claims 26 and 45 include features similar to that of claim 4 and are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons described above with respect to claim 4.

Claims 22, 40, 63, and 75 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen in view of Gelfer, and further in view of Huseby "Video on the World Wide Web Accessing Video from WWW Browsers" ("Huseby"). Applicant respectfully asserts Huseby fails to remedy the shortcomings of Nguyen and Gelfer to describe or suggest the subject matter of independent claims 1, 23, 52, and 64. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 22, 40, 63, and 75.

New Claims

Claims 76-88, directly or indirectly, depend from claims 1, 23, 42, 52, and 64, respectively, and are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons described above with respect to claims 1, 23, 42, 52, and 64.

Conclusion

It is believed that all of the pending issues have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims)

that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this reply should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

The $120 fee for the Petition for Extension of Time is being paid concurrently herewith on the Electronic Filing System (EFS) by way of Deposit Account authorization. Please apply any other charges or credits to Deposit Account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

(Reg. # L0250)

Date: 6/6/2006
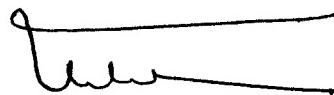
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